

BAD BLOOD 'TWIXT
MILES AND ALGER

Curious Revelations of the
Santiago Campaign.

DISPATCHES DOCTORED
BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Shafter Weak and Vacillating, Ready
to Give Up in Despair.

War Correspondent Whelpley Interviewed General Miles in Porto Rico—Straight Talk From the General of the Army—Miles' Recommendations in Regard to Moving the Troops From Santiago Disregarded.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 23.—The Star this afternoon prints a three-column exclusive dispatch from Mr. J. D. Whelpley, its special war correspondent, who has just returned from Porto Rico, bearing upon the Miles-Alger controversy. Mr. Whelpley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview in Porto Rico with General Miles, wherein the latter was quoted as casting reflections upon the war department, was not genuine, and in support of the statements already made by him, the Star prints interesting telegrams that passed between the war department and General Miles and Shafter on the points at issue.

"Doubt is expressed by some," says Mr. Whelpley, "as to whether General Miles said the things I credit him with. Others suggest he may have said them in confidence, which was betrayed. I feel confident," continues the correspondent, "General Miles will stand by the interview referred to."

A STRAIGHT INTERVIEW.

"My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as a newspaper reporter, for the avowed and express purpose of securing an interview. There were no reservations from publication in the conversation. This is proved by his refusal to answer some questions which he would have answered had this not been so. There was no hint of confidence. In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. General Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the record of the war department, and it only needs a clearing away of inconsequential matter to tell the story clearly and in full."

The Star article says: "That General Miles was in command of the entire army when in Washington was of course, evident. That he did not resign this supreme command of the entire army when he went to Tampa, and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba, is shown by numerous telegrams exchanged with General Garcia. The war department recognized Miles as chief negotiator with Garcia, and it was when he was in Tampa, for June 12, a telegram was sent to him from Washington, which begins:

"The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to secretary of navy is repeated for your information, etc."

When General Shafter went to Cuba, and General Miles returned to Washington, the latter did not resign his control of the situation, but, on the contrary, kept in as close touch as possible with the movements of Shafter's command."

SHAFER IN DESPAIR.

"On the fourth of July General Shafter sent the following dispatches to Washington, addressed to the adjutant general:

"Honorable Fifth army corps, in camp near Santiago de Cuba, July 4.—There seems to be no reasonable doubt that General General succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men."

"This puts a different aspect upon affairs, and while we can probably maintain ourselves it could be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss."

"General Lawton reports that General Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando had passed in on a road. Lawton says cannot communicate General Garcia to obey my instructions to place himself in any position where there was no doubt, and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend upon our own troops, and that we will require twice the number we now have."

MESSAGE TO SAMPSON.

"I sent a message to Admiral Sampson asking if he proposed entering the harbor as to give us any assistance. Commander Watson replied that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intentions since the destruction of the Spanish squadron, but does not himself think the fleet should try to go into the harbor of Santiago. This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging."

"I have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's Second brigade from Camp Alger, but only a small number of recruits has appeared so far. If we have to try to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here."

"The town is in a terrible condition as to food, and people are starving, as stated by foreign consuls this morning, but the troops can fight and have a large quantity of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until noon of the 5th, and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops, except mangos."

"Men are in good spirits, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue."

"I am sorry to say I am no better, and, in addition to my weakness, cannot boot on account of the slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieutenant Milley had interview with consuls this morning and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher, as time is precious."

"Major General."

MILES IN CUBA.

"It was this situation which determined General Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements, July 10, he sent the following dispatch from Washington:

"Take every precaution against surprise and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you."

"MILES."

"Major General Commanding." "General Miles sailed for Cuba. On July 11, at noon, he reported his safe arrival to the war department, and at once assumed charge, reporting to the secretary of war. All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the war department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning General Shafter's name in the numerous dispatches. The following dispatch is an excellent example: "Washington, D. C., July 12, 1898. Major General Miles—You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers and men, after parole, will be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you two jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly."

"R. A. ALGER."

"Secretary of War."

MILES STILL COMMANDER.

"This dispatch recognized Miles as the commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation, Secretary Alger, through General Corbin, sent a dispatch to General Shafter, assuring him that General Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This dispatch General Miles refers to as 'secret,' for, he says, he did not know it had been sent, not having been notified from Washington, and General Shafter saying nothing to him about it. After the surrender, General Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint peace commissioners, and, judging from Shafter's report, that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the troops."

"On July 15, General Shafter wired General Miles that the surrender was not complete as was thought, and said: "Please do not go away with the reinforcements, as I may yet need them."

"Miles promptly replied by wire from Balquid that the surrender is complete, and the Spaniards 'must surrender.'"

"On July 16, Shafter wired Miles that the surrender was finally complete. And General Miles replied through Adjutant General Gilmore as follows: "The commanding general is very much gratified to hear that the surrender is complete. He directs that you telegraph anything of importance and the condition of your command."

"General Miles then reported the condition of affairs to the secretary of war, with whom he had been in conference. In one of his telegrams to Miles, Secretary Alger says:

"As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and, as to the reinforcements, until the fever has abated."

DISAGREES WITH ALGER.

"Miles did not agree with Secretary Alger, for July 21, in a letter, already published in the Star, the general commanding urged the return of the army to the United States as soon as possible. July 17, after the surrender was complete, General Shafter wired as follows to General Miles:

"Santiago, July 17, 1898, 8:48 p. m. Re: July 15, 1898. General Miles, on Board Yale."

"Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received and will be carried out. None is more anxious to get away from here than myself. It seems from your report that you regard my forces as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving under you, general, and I will comply with all your requests and direction, but I was told by the secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will, however, do the best I can for as to the condition of command to Gilmore, adjutant general, army headquarters."

"SHAFER, Major General."

MILES TO SHAFER.

"General Miles very promptly replied as follows:

"Playa, July 18, 1898 (Guantanamo), 11:20 a. m."

"General Shafter: Telegram received: have no desire and have no intention of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States army, which I have the honor to command. I have been assigned here, and directed by the president to go wherever I thought my presence was required, and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the order of the secretary of war of July 13 left the matter to my discretion, and should regret that any even should cause either yourself or any part of my command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours,

"NELSON A. MILES."

"Major General Commanding United States Army."

"General Miles then gave General Shafter final instruction and left hurriedly for the city of San Juan, already known to the readers of the Star. In view of the situation, as revealed by the above telegrams, the following statement, contained in the New York Herald of recent date, is quoted:

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

"If my cablegram to Major General Shafter informing him that Major General Miles was not sent to supersede him in supreme command of the troops in the field at Santiago de Cuba prevented the storming of the city on the day of its surrender, and resulted in the saving of lives which otherwise would have been lost in the attack, then I am repaid for sending it a thousandfold. This statement was made to me this afternoon by Secretary Alger, apropos of the publication in the Herald of yesterday, setting forth the doings of Major General Miles during his brief stay in Cuba. The secretary told me he did not propose to enter into any controversy regarding the Santiago campaign with anybody. The results spoke for themselves, and they were a sufficient justification for the policy which had been pursued by the war department in the conduct of the operations against Santiago."

"My cablegram to General Shafter," he continued, "was simply due to my desire to assure him that I intended to be absolutely fair. Before his departure from Washington, General Miles and I had talked the matter over, and he started for Cuba knowing that he was not in any way to interfere with the operations which were under the direction of General Shafter. That there could be no doubt whatever, I cabled to General Shafter, informing him that General Miles had left for Cuba with instructions not to supersede him in any manner as commander of the troops in the field at Santiago de Cuba, and, as I have said, if my message prevented a battle on the morning of the day the city surrendered, then I am repaid a thousand-fold."



"We favor a platform that will beat the Democracy of Utah out of its boots."—Tribune, Aug. 22, 1898.

"We want the Democracy of Utah beaten and we do not care what combination is made to compass that result."—Tribune, Aug. 24, 1898.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT TODAY
TORREY REGIMENT TO BE DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE.

Postmasters For Utah and Wyoming

McKinley's Absence Causes Unusual Quiet at National Capital.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Aug. 29.—The grisly cavalry was ordered mustered out today, and it is said the Torrey regiment will be ordered mustered out tomorrow.

An original pension of \$5 per month was today granted to Henry E. Clark, soldier's home, Ada county, Ida., and \$3 per month to Bernhard A. Deetken of Newcastle, Wyo.

Postmaster were appointed today as follows: Utah—Mr. Pleasant, Sunset county, Abraham Johnson, vice J. N. Erickson removed.

Winnipeg—Clearmont, Sheridan county, E. W. Hanson, vice Edward Alworth, removed.

QUIET AT THE CAPITAL.

Absence of the President Accounts For Prevailing Dullness.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The White House was almost deserted today. The absence of the president kept away the prominent callers, whose visits have marked the daily routine of the president's life.

The number of the past few weeks, and even the number of callers who go through the public portions of the mansion were less than usual. The going away of the president has put a quietus on the usual activity of Washington.

One name appears on each ticket, that of T. L. Glenn of Bear Lake for attorney general. It is believed, however, that before many days the tickets will be consolidated as the committee of each convention have been given power which will enable them to draw down such names as may be agreed upon as between candidates.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS.

The middle-of-the-road or Blake convention, nominated the following ticket:

Justice of the Supreme Court—T. J. Jones of Ada.

For Congress—L. N. B. Anderson of Latah.

For Governor—D. H. Andrews of Ada.

For Lieutenant Governor—George F. Moore of Shoshone, the present incumbent.

For Attorney General—T. L. Glenn of Bear Lake.

For Secretary of State—George J. Lewis of Blaine, the present incumbent.

For Treasurer—M. F. Eby of Ada.

For Auditor—Eugene Sage.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Arthur G. Whittier of Fremont.

For Mine Inspector—David Farmer of Owyhee.

GUNN POPULISTS.

The fusion or Gunn Populists' convention nominated the following ticket:

For Congress James Gunn of Ada.

For Governor—George P. Hill of Blaine.

For Lieutenant Governor—Glenn A. Williams of Ada.

THEIR LABORS ENDED
Idaho Fusionists and Confusionists Nominate State Tickets.

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party would put up no ticket against it, but would support it, even though the said Taylor convention received no recognition in the union or upon the ticket, if such a fusion were based upon the free coinage of silver.

(Signed) J. S. BONHAM.

Chairman of the Committee to Taylor Convention, People's Party.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, A. D. 1898.

(Signed) FRANK T. WYMAN.

Notary Public.

HIS PRESIDENT'S HOST.